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BC Geological Survey
Assessment Report
38747

Ministry of Energy and Mines
BC Geological Survey

Assessment Report Title Page and Summary

TYPE OF REPORT [type of survey(s)]: TECHNICAL GEOLOGICAL

TOTAL COST: 6,897.23

AUTHOR(S): CARL VON EINSIEDEL

SIGNATURE(S): CARL VON EINSIEDEL

NOTICE OF WORK PERMIT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S):

YEAR OF WORK: 2019

STATEMENT OF WORK - CASH PAYMENTS EVENT NUMBER(S)/DATE(S): SOW 5754279, 5755095

PROPERTY NAME: SERECITE EAST PROPERTY

CLAIM NAME(S) (on which the work was done): 889451

COMMODITIES SOUGHT: GOLD, COPPER

MINERAL INVENTORY MINFILE NUMBER(S), IF KNOWN:

MINING DIVISION: SKEENA

NTS/BCGS: 104B10

LATITUDE: 56 ° 35 '00 " **LONGITUDE:** 130 ° 53 '00 " **(at centre of work)**

OWNER(S):

1) FORTIFY RESOURCES

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

C/O CARL VON EINSIEDEL

8792 SHOOK ROAD MISSION BC V2V 7N1

OPERATOR(S) [who paid for the work]:

1) FORTIFY RESOURCES

2)

MAILING ADDRESS:

C/O CARL VON EINSIEDEL

8792 SHOOK ROAD MISSION BC V2V 7N1

PROPERTY GEOLOGY KEYWORDS (lithology, age, stratigraphy, structure, alteration, mineralization, size and attitude):

ISKUT RIVER DISTRICT

SERECITE EAST PROSPECT

SNOW PROSPECTS

REFERENCES TO PREVIOUS ASSESSMENT WORK AND ASSESSMENT REPORT NUMBERS: 35943

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TYPE OF WORK IN THIS REPORT	EXTENT OF WORK (IN METRIC UNITS)	ON WHICH CLAIMS	PROJECT COSTS APPORTIONED (incl. support)
GEOLOGICAL (scale, area)			
Ground, mapping			
Photo interpretation			
GEOPHYSICAL (line-kilometres)			
Ground			
Magnetic			
Electromagnetic			
Induced Polarization			
Radiometric			
Seismic			
Other			
Airborne			
GEOCHEMICAL (number of samples analysed for...)			
Soil			
Silt			
Rock	13 ROCKS	889451	6,897.23
Other			
DRILLING (total metres; number of holes, size)			
Core			
Non-core			
RELATED TECHNICAL			
Sampling/assaying			
Petrographic			
Mineralographic			
Metallurgic			
PROSPECTING (scale, area)			
PREPARATORY / PHYSICAL			
Line/grid (kilometres)			
Topographic/Photogrammetric (scale, area)			
Legal surveys (scale, area)			
Road, local access (kilometres)/trail			
Trench (metres)			
Underground dev. (metres)			
Other			
		TOTAL COST:	6,897.23

TECHNICAL ASSESSMENT REPORT
FOR THE SERICITE EAST PROPERTY (2019)
DEGLACIATED GOSSAN ZONE SAMPLING PROGRAM
ABA TESTING OF QSP ALTERATION

ISKUT RIVER DISTRICT
SKEENA (FORMERLY LIARD) MINING DISTRICT
NORTH WESTERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NTS MAPSHEET NO.S: NTS 104B/10
Claims centered at latitude 56° 35' north and longitude 130° 53' west

Prepared for
SERECITE EAST SYNDICATE

Author
C. VON EINSIEDEL, P.GEO.

Effective Date: January 3, 2020
SOW No: 5754279 AND 5755093

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Item 1: Summary

The Sericite East Property ("the Property") is located on the south side of the Iskut River which hosts some of the most significant high grade gold and porphyry copper gold discoveries in northwest B.C.'s Golden Triangle. Recent geological work by the BCGS (Kyba and Nelson, 2014) confirmed the importance of a regionally extensive, east southeast trending structural zone referred to as the "Sky Fault System" or "Bronson Corridor". The structural and stratigraphic setting of the Bronson Corridor closely resembles that of the adjacent Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell-Brucejack porphyry epithermal camp. The Sky Fault System appears to have played a similar role to that of the Sulphurets Thrust with its highly QSP-altered footwall, and is a close analogue to the Sulphurets thrust fault. These complex fault system have been the focus of extensive recent exploration work by Skeena Resources ("Skeena"), Seabridge Resources ("Seabridge"), Pretium Resouces ("Pretium") and Colorado Resources ("Colorado") and are considered some of the most prospective exploration areas in the Golden Triangle.

The Property was acquired by staking in 2011 on behalf of Fortify Resources and comprises a rectangular shaped block of ground approximately 2 kilometers long and 1.5 kilometers wide (436.80 ha.) located in the south central part of Colorado Resources KSP Property. According to Jim Oliver, 2015, the KSP project area geology is dominated by the Bronson Corridor and overlies a robust, well zoned, and strongly gold enhanced hydrothermal system spatially related to the plutons, stocks and dykes of the Letho Suite. Two intrusive related alteration patterns associated with the development of gold-copper mineralization are (a) quartz-serecite-pyrite plus or minus potassic alteration (QSP-K) and, (b) calc-silicate assemblages developed at intrusive-carbonate rock contacts.

Geological maps included in Aris Report No.s 35184 and 35943 (submitted by Colorado) show that the Property covers parts of a large roof pendant of mafic volcanic rocks within the Early Jurassic aged Lehto plutonic complex located roughly one kilometer north of the Sky Fault System. Colorado's geology maps show large areas of pervasive QSP alteration adjacent to the western boundary of the Property and approximately two kilometers to the southeast of the Property. These alteration zones are associated with a series of gold, silver and base metal occurrences referred to as the Tami, Serecite East, Snow, Snow East, Nee, Lake and Pins Prospects in the south central part of the KSP Property.

Based on strongly anomalous soil and rock sample results reported by Colorado immediately adjacent to the southeastern corner of the Property (Snow and Snow East Prospects) and the online availability of new, high resolution colour satellite imagery (BING Imagery) Fortify Resources, completed a detailed review of the available imagery during 2016. The new satellite imagery showed significant glacial retreat and more gossan zones in the southern and southeastern parts of the property than were reported on the maps produced by Colorado. The soil and rock sample results reported by Colorado near the southeastern corner of the Property combined with the new satellite imaging suggest the QSP alteration zones may be more extensive than previously recognized.

Helicopter reconnaissance during 2017 identified a partially exposed gossan zone on steep slopes immediately below a remnant glacier in the south eastern corner of the Property that does not appear to

have been previously sampled. Several samples collected by the author and Derrick Strickland from the base of an extensive boulder field downslope from the gossan zone confirmed the presence of QSP alteration and returned several anomalous gold and copper assays. Additional exploration work was recommended however in October 2017 the directors of Fortify decided to pursue marijuana related business opportunities and transferred the Property to the author in exchange for a Royalty interest.

To meet 2019 assessment work requirements a follow up helicopter supported sampling program was carried out to further evaluate the boulder field and the new gossan zone and one of the samples collected during the 2017 program was submitted for ABA testing. A total of 12 new samples were collected from the boulder field immediately north and north west of the area sampled in 2017. Assay results confirmed the anomalous gold and copper values reported in 2017 and also returned high zinc and copper values from two of the samples. Sample No. S19HC02 collected from large angular blocks of intrusive rock contained heavy pyrite mineralization combined with chalcopyrite mineralization (2.56% copper) and sample S19HC04 collected from large angular blocks of epidote and chlorite altered rocks (possible intrusive?) contained disseminated and fracture controlled sphalerite mineralization (1.20% zinc) as well as anomalous copper and gold values.

Based on the geological maps and technical information published by Colorado vein type polymetallc mineralization is exposed at the Snow prospect (located immediately south of the Property approximately 500 meters west of the eastern claim boundary) and at the Snow East Prospect. (located approximately 500 meters due east of the south east corner of the subject Property. It is important to note that most of the ground between the Snow and Snow East prospects and a large part of the south eastern corner of the subject property are still covered by remnants of a glacier. The samples containing high copper and zinc contents that were collected during the current program from sub crop and angular float downslope of the gossan zone indicate that the mineralization identified on the Property may represent part of a larger mineralized zone.

Based on the sampling programs completed during 2017 and 2019 the gossan zone and the downslope boulder field covers an area of more than 400 meters east west along the southern boundary of the Property and extends over 200 meters north of the southern claim boundary. The gossan zone could potentially extend for an additional 600 meters to the eastern claim boundary below the remnant glacier and may also extend several hundred meters to the north below the remnant glacier.

Additional follow up work is clearly warranted to identify the source of the highly anomalous gold, copper and zinc results identified during the current program and delineate the full extent of the gossan zone located in the south eastern corner of the Property. Additional evaluation work should also be carried out to assess the significance of soil geochemical anomalies associated with the Serecite East Prospect located less than one kilometer to the west of the Property. .

Item 2: Introduction and Terms of Reference

The Author was retained by the Board of Directors of Fortify to review historic technical reports related to the Property, design and supervise a preliminary exploration program to verify the historic data and if warranted, outline recommendations for a follow-up exploration program.

This Report was prepared in accordance with National Instrument 43-101. The Qualified Person who is the Author of this Report has supervised various exploration projects in the Province of British Columbia. The Author visited the Property on September 16, 2017 by helicopter from the McLymont Creek power station constructed by Alta Gas. The Author conducted an online title search on December 30, 2019 to verify that all of the mineral claims that comprise the Property are in good standing with the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines ("BCMEM").

Item 3: Reliance on Other Experts

The Author has prepared this Report based on information which is believed to be accurate but which is not guaranteed. The available technical data for the Property consists of regional geological information compiled by the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines and documentation regarding field investigations completed within the project area by various previous operators including Western Canadian Mining Corp. and Colorado Resources Corp. Sources are listed in the References section of this Report and are cited where appropriate in the body of the Report. The technical reports listed in the References section of this Report appear to have been completed by professional geologists without any promotional or misleading intent and the Author has no reason to doubt the accuracy or completeness of the contained information.

To the best of the Author's knowledge at the time of writing of this Report, the Property is free of any liens or pending legal actions and is not subject to any underlying royalties, back-in rights, payments or other encumbrances other than as disclosed in section 4 of this Report. To the best of the Author's knowledge, there are no known existing environmental liabilities to which the property is subject, other than the requirement to mitigate any environmental impact on the claims that may arise in the course of normal exploration work and the requirement to remove any camps constructed on the Property or any equipment used in exploration of the claims in the event that exploration work is terminated.

Item 4: Property Description and Location

The Property was acquired by staking in 2011 on behalf of Fortify Resources and comprises a rectangular shaped block of ground approximately 2 kilometers long and 1.5 kilometers wide (436.80 ha.) located in the south central part of Colorado Resources KSP Property.

The Iskut River area is situated in north western British Columbia approximately 90 km north of the town of Stewart and 55 kilometres southwest of the Stewart Cassiar Highway. The Property is situated south of Iskut River near the west fork of Snippaker Creek. The claims are in the Liard Mining Division, NTS 104B/10, and are centred at latitude 56° 35' north and longitude 130° 53' west. The Company holds a 100% interest in two adjoining mineral tenures comprising 436.80 ha. The claims which comprise the Property were staked pursuant to the B.C. Ministry of Energy and Mines MTO system (Mineral Titles Online System). The earliest expiry date of the claim package is October 15, 2020. The location of the Property relative to other mining claims, local communities, parks and access roads is shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2. The individual claim tenure numbers are shown in Figure 4.

The Property comprises a rectangular shaped block of ground approximately 2 kilometers long and 1.5 kilometers wide (436.80 ha.) that covers the east slope of the west fork of Snippaker Creek approximately 12 kilometers south of the Iskut River. There are no existing access roads and the only way to access the Property is either by helicopter from the Forrest Kerr hydro camp, the government maintained airstrip at Bob Quin on Highway 37 approximately 45 kilometers to the east or from the Bronson airstrip (air access only) located on the south side of the Iskut River approximately 10 kilometers to the north west.

Table 1. List of mineral tenures Note: Mineral tenure information updated to reflect BCMEM filing SOW No: 5754279 and 5755095.

Tenure No.	Registered Owner	Area (in ha.)	Expiry Date
889451	Fortify Resources Inc.	365.50	October 15, 2020,
938504	Fortify Resources Inc.	71.30	October 15, 2020

On October 30, 2017 Fortify entered into an agreement whereby a 100% interest in the Property was transferred to the author in exchange for a 2% NSR Royalty 1.5% of which can be repurchased at any time for $500,000 per 0.5%. Pursuant to the agreement the Purchaser must maintain the property in good standing and provide a minimum of 60 days notice to the Vendor if it intends to abandon any of the property. This agreement was completed and title was transferred on March 31, 2018. The Property is not subject to any other royalties, back in rights, payments or other agreements.

Prior to July 1, 2012 BC Ministry of Mines regulations required that title to the claims be maintained through the performance of annual assessment work filings and payment of fees.

Property Maintenance Requirements

Effective July 1, 2012 new regulations came into effect that changed the requirements from a 2-tier system to a 4-tier and have significantly increased the minimum eligible exploration expenditures that are required to maintain mineral tenures in good standing. Under the new regulations all mineral tenures are deemed to be in their first anniversary year and the new minimum exploration expenditures will be $5.00 per hectare for anniversary years 1 and 2, $10.00 per hectare for anniversary years 3 and 4; $15.00 per hectare for anniversary years 5 and 6 and $20.00 per hectare for each subsequent anniversary year.

Prior to July 1, 2012 holders of mineral tenures had the option of making payments equivalent to the minimum exploration and development expenditures (referred to as PIED) required to the Ministry of Mines instead of incurring the required expenditures. Under the old regulations a minimum of one day and a maximum of one year of PIED could be applied to mineral tenures. Under the regulations which come into effect July 1, 2012 the holders of mineral tenures will still have the option of making payments instead of exploration and development work however, the new PIED rate will be set at double the value of the minimum exploration and development expenditures required. In addition to the changes in the PIED rate tenure holders who elect to make payments instead of incurring expenditures will need to pay for a minimum of 6 months which under the new regulations will be equivalent to the minimum expenditures for an entire year. Similar to the assessment work requirements, if a recorded holder wishes to register PIED, the claim will also be treated as if it is in its first anniversary year for the purpose of calculating the assessment requirement, as of the date of implementation (July 1, 2012).

To the best of the Author`s knowledge the surface rights to the Property are currently held by the Province of British Columbia. In the event that a significant mineralized zone is identified an application that includes detailed environmental impact studies must be made to the B.C. Land Title and Survey Authority (LTSA) for surface rights prior to initiation of any advanced exploration or mining activities. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the subject Property.

Item 5: Access, Physiography, Infrastructure

The claims are situated within the Boundary Ranges of the Coast Mountains. This geographic province consists of a mountainous and glaciated terrain. Tree-line varies from 1000-1200 metres above sea level and is marked by a thick, intertwined growth of one to two metre tall stunted spruce. Below this point, particularity within the lower valleys, vegetation predominantly consists of a dense growth of coniferous forest and slide alder. Active glaciation is prevalent in the district, these occur as caps over areas of higher elevation, notably above 1500 metres, and have impressive valley glaciers.

As noted above access to the property is only by helicopter. Overall relief is 880 meters, from 780 meters a.s.l. at the base of the valley in the western part of the Property to 1,580 meters a.s.l. in the eastern part of the Property. Vegetation is alpine to sub-alpine at elevations above 1,200 m. The main work area within the Property is located in the southeastern parts of the claim area as shown in Figure 5.

There are abundant water sources within and adjacent to the Property. At present there are no power sources available at the Property however it may be technically feasible at some point in the future to construct an access road from the Iskut River. No engineering studies have been undertaken to determine costs or potential environmental impacts.

Although no detailed assessment has been undertaken to determine if there are areas within the Property that could be used for tailings and or waste disposal the physiography of the central parts of the west central part of the Property may be permissible for such uses. The reader is cautioned that there is no guarantee that areas for potential mine waste disposal, heap leach pads, or areas for processing plants will be available within the Property.

Item 6. History

Interest in the Iskut River area dates back to 1907 when gold, silver, and base metal mineralization was discovered near Johnny Mountain (approx. 15 km west of the Property) by the Iskut Mining Company. Only limited information is available covering subsequent activities until 1954-61**,** when Hudson's Bay Mining and Smelting carried out drilling programmes in the same area. Since then the district has been explored for base and precious metals at both regional and property scales by various mining companies, including Skyline Explorations Ltd., Cominco Ltd ., Silver Standard Mines Ltd., Texasgulf Inc., Great Plains Development, Teck Corporation and Dupont Canada Ltd.

The most relevant historic exploration work near the western boundary of the Property is a soil geochemical survey completed by Western Canadian Mining that straddles the western boundary of the current property and the work recently completed by Colorado Resources in the southeastern part of the property. According to Butterworth, 1987, soil sampling completed by Western Canadian Mining over the Sericite East grid generally yielded a number of isolated, erratically distributed gold, silver and copper anomalies. In one area however, a group of highly anomalous copper (up to 1552 ppm) and moderately anomalous gold and silver values produced a northeast trending anomalous zone centred at L4+00E 2+00S (Note: this grid co-ordinate is located approximately 200 meters to the west of the western boundary of the Property). As the dominant structural trend throughout the area is 005° to 020° the anomaly may represent a mineralized shear zone in the underlying intrusive.

Geological maps included in Aris Report No.s 35184 and 35943 (submitted by Colorado) show that the Property covers parts of a large roof pendant of mafic volcanic rocks within the Early Jurassic aged Lehto plutonic complex located roughly one kilometer north of the Sky Fault System. Colorado's geology maps show large areas of pervasive quartz – sericite – pyrite alteration ("QSP alteration") adjacent to the

western boundary of the Property and approximately two kilometers to the southeast of the Property. These alteration zones are associated with a series of gold, silver and base metal occurrences referred to as the Tami, Serecite East, Snow, Snow East, Nee, Lake and Pins Prospects in the south central part of the KSP Property.

Based on strongly anomalous soil and rock sample results reported by Colorado immediately adjacent to the southeastern corner of the Property (Snow and Snow East Prospects) and the online availability of new, high resolution colour satellite imagery (BING Imagery) Fortify Resources, completed a detailed review of the available imagery during 2016. The new satellite imagery showed significant glacial retreat and more gossan zones in the southern and southeastern parts of the property than were reported on the maps produced by Colorado. The soil and rock sample results reported by Colorado near the southeastern corner of the Property suggest the QSP alteration zones may be more extensive than indicated on the detailed geological maps included in Aris Report No.s 35184 and 35943.

Based on the encouraging soil and rock sample results reported by Colorado Resources in Aris report No.35943 and the availability of new, high resolution colour satellite imagery Fortify Resources completed a follow up program during 2016. The 2016 program included geo-referencing and compilation of the results reported by Colorado, the acquisition, geo-referencing and analysis of the high resolution satellite imagery that became available during 2015.

Results of the 2016 exploration program were encouraging. The new satellite imagery showed significant glacial retreat and more gossan zones in the southern and southeastern parts of the property than were previously recognized. The new soil and rock sample results reported by Colorado Resources near the southeastern corner of the Property suggest the roof pendant may be more extensive than indicated on published geological maps. Based on the proximity of the Property to the “Bronson Trend”, the regionally important “Sky Fault System” and the quartz-sericite-pyrite alteration reported by Colorado the author recommended that Fortify complete a follow up exploration program during the 2017 field season focused on the south central and southeastern parts of the Property.

During September 2017 the author, accompanied by Derek Strickland,P.Geo., was able to complete a preliminary assessment of the recently deglaciated area in the southeastern corner of the subject property. The continuing retreat of snow and ice cover in the southeastern part of the Serecite Property has exposed extensive quartz sericite pyrite, “QSP”, altered talus and boulder fields. During the site visit a total of 16 rock and talus fine samples were collected from angular float and boulders in accessible parts of the QSP altered talus slopes and boulder fields all of which returned anomalous gold values. Helicopter reconnaissance of the area upslope from the observed QSP altered talus slopes revealed extensive outcropping QSP alteration and mineralization that appears to have only recently been exposed. The observed QSP alteration also appears to extend to the west and north west where it disappears under overburden along the projected extent of the mapped roof pendant. Detailed follow up mapping and sampling is clearly warranted in 2018.

Item 7. Geological Setting and Mineralization

The regional geology in the Iskut River areas has been mapped by Kerr (1948) and recently by Grove (1986). The Property lies at the eastern edge of the Coast Plutonic Complex, near the western boundary of the Bowser basin. The claims are at the northern end of the belt of rocks described by Grove (1971) as the Stewart Complex. The complex consists of an undivided group of sedimentary and volcanic rocks of Upper Triassic and Jurassic age, which are intruded by Middle Mesozoic marginal phases of the Coast Range intrusions. The stratified rocks are composed of submarine to sub-aerial fragmental volcanic rocks that are interlayered with sequences of argillite, banded siltstone, greywacke, conglomerate and minor impure limestone, most of which are believed correlative with the lower Jurassic Hazelton Group. Structurally, rock units have a general northwest trend and have locally, been regionally metamorphosed to the greenschist facies and strongly deformed. According to Grove (1979) the Iskut River marks a major east-west trending thrust fault that has resulted in Paleozoic strata being pushed southerly across Mesozoic units. Numerous north to northeasterly trending faults and fractures offset units throughout the region. The stratigraphy is intruded by subvolcanic intrusive and by mid to late Mesozoic and Cenozoic plutonic rocks. These include stocks and dykes of granodiorite, quartz monzonite and feldspar porphyry, as well as late Tertiary dykes and plugs of basalt and diorite.

The Sericite East Property ("the Property") is located on the south side of the Iskut River which hosts some of the most significant high grade gold and porphyry copper gold discoveries in northwest B.C.'s Golden Triangle. Recent geological work by the BCGS (Kyba and Nelson, 2014) confirmed the importance of a regionally extensive, east southeast trending structural zone referred to as the "Sky Fault System" or "Bronson Corridor". The structural and stratigraphic setting of the Bronson Corridor closely resembles that of the adjacent Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell-Brucejack porphyry epithermal camp. The Sky fault system appears to have played a similar role to that of the Sulphurets thrust with its highly QSP-altered footwall, and is a close analogue to the Sulphurets thrust fault. These complex fault system have been the focus of extensive recent exploration work by Skeena Resources ("Skeena"), Seabridge Resources ("Seabridge"), Pretium Resouces ("Pretium") and Colorado Resources ("Colorado") and are considered some of the most prospective exploration areas in the Golden Triangle.

Geological maps included in Aris Report No.s 35184 and 35943 (submitted by Colorado) show that the Property covers parts of a large roof pendant of mafic volcanic rocks within the Early Jurassic aged Lehto plutonic complex located roughly one kilometer north of the Sky Fault System. Colorado's geology maps show large areas of pervasive quartz – sericite – pyrite alteration ("QSP alteration") adjacent to the western boundary of the Property and approximately two kilometers to the southeast of the Property. These alteration zones are associated with a series of gold, silver and base metal occurrences referred to as the Tami, Serecite East, Snow, Snow East, Nee, Lake and Pins Prospects in the south central part of the KSP Property.

Mineralization

According to Kyba (2015), the Bronson corridor is a belt of mineralization in northwest Stikinia that extends southeast from the past-producing Snip and Johnny Mountain gold mines, and includes the Khyber Pass - Sericite Ridge - Pins trend (KSP), currently being explored by Colorado Resources. Within the mineralized belt, a series of Early Jurassic (195-190 Ma) plutons, stocks and dikes of the Lehto plutonic suite cut stratified Stuhini Group and Hazelton Group rocks. Large quartz-sericite-pyrite (QSP) alteration zones and precious-metal veins and stockworks are spatially associated with the intrusive suite.

The Bronson corridor is bounded to the southwest by the Sky fault system, a 20 kilometre-long set of syn-mineral normal faults and reactivated postmineral reverse faults. Notable among the latter is the Khyber reverse fault, which forms the immediate hanging wall to intense QSP alteration and mineralization at the Khyber-Inel prospects. Very coarse, immature lower Hazelton Group conglomerates near the Sky fault zone south of Mt. Johnny indicate steep local slopes and clast contributions from a variety of nearby sources. Previously brecciated hypabyssal intrusive clasts in one of the deposits suggest deposition proximal to a penecontemporaneous fault.

Previous workers distinguished between the Stuhini and Hazelton groups on chronostratigraphic grounds, placing the contact at the Triassic-Jurassic boundary (201 Ma). In contrast, we use lithostratigraphic criteria, and place the base of the Hazelton Group at an angular unconformity cut into Stuhini Group volcaniclastic rocks that is overlain by a distinctive Upper Norian conglomerate-bearing siliciclastic unit, herein referred to as the Snippaker unit. The Snippaker unit consists of polymictic conglomerate, arkose, and siltstone, and is compositionally mature relative to Stuhini Group strata beneath the unconformity. Coeval with Late Triassic porphyry deposits of Stikinia such as Red Chris, the unit records the termination of Stuhini arc volcaniclastic sedimentation and erosional unroofing of the Stuhini Group.

The structural and stratigraphic setting of the Bronson corridor closely resembles that of the Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell-Brucejack porphyry epithermal camp. The Sky fault system appears to have played a similar role to that of the Sulphurets thrust and its precursor basin-bounding faults, in localizing Early Jurassic intrusion and mineralization. The Khyber reverse fault, with its highly QSP-altered footwall, is a close analogue to the Sulphurets thrust fault. In both cases, Cretaceous thrust reactivation was facilitated by mechanically weak, highly altered, clay-sericite-rich rocks.

According to Butterworth, 1990 the area which hosts the Sericite East prospect is underlain by quartz monzonite and related hypabyssal rocks and lesser amounts of andesite tuffs, greywackes and siltstones. Schists and phyllites derived from felsic to intermediate volcanic and volcaniclastic rocks overlie most of the intrusive body. Geological mapping of the former Gossan property in 1987 was concentrated on the east slope of Sericite Ridge and to a lesser degree, along the southern end of Sericite Ridge. Pale to medium green, medium grained monzonite to quartz monzonites intrusive rocks crop out in many of the creek beds draining the east slope of Sericite Ridge.

Limited rock chip sampling within the volcaniclastic units (approximately 10 samples) reported by Western Canadian Mining returned moderate gold contents (peak value of 450 ppb (0.45 g/ton) gold) and anomalous concentrations of other elements (Butterworth, 1987). A grab sample collected from an intensely sericitized felsic volcaniclastic rock (Sample G87-R- 527) with up to 3% disseminated pyrite and intense pervasive iron oxide staining had the highest gold content, 450 ppb. However, the great majority of similar rocks in the area did not contain more than 50 ppb gold. Sample 087R-060, representing a quartz stockwork infilling a sheared zone in laminated siltstone contained anomalous gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc values of 395 ppb, 16.8 ppm, 3,148 ppm, 252 ppm, and 637 ppm, respectively

Item 8: Deposit Types

8.1 Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits

Alkalic and calc-alkaline porphyry copper-gold deposits occur throughout the length of the Intermontane Belt in both Stikinia (Golden Horseshoe) and Quesnellia (north-western and central B.C.). These deposits occur either within Triassic aged intrusive rocks or in volcanic and sedimentary rocks associated with the intrusive bodies. These types of deposits are common in the Iskut River District, comprising over 25% of the reported mineral occurrences. These types of deposits tend to occupy brecciated and faulted zones related to extensively altered subvolcanic intrusions and their volcanic host rocks. Alteration patterns for alkalic type porphyry deposits are distinctly different from those of classic calcalkaline deposits, which are characterized by concentric phyllic-argillic-propylitic zones. The alkalic deposits typically have a central potassic or sodic plagioclase zone, which passes outward into a propylitic zone. These often overlap and are overprinted by retrograde metasomatic alteration. Disseminated pyrite and minor copper mineralization mantle the propylitic alteration zone.

8.2 Shear hosted Gold-Silver (± polymetallic) Vein deposits (Snip Type gold deposits)

Mineralization in structurally controlled Au and polymetallic veins is epigenetic and is formed by structurally focused hydrothermal fluids. These types of deposits are normally associated with regional faults, fault sets and fractures; however, veins are typically associated with second order structures. Veins typically occur in the central parts of discrete shear zones within a larger regional fault, where the rotational or simple shear strains predominate. Vein systems are tabular, sub vertical structures of varying thickness and lateral extent.

The structural and stratigraphic setting of the Bronson corridor closely resembles that of the Kerr-Sulphurets-Mitchell-Brucejack porphyry epithermal camp. The Sky fault system appears to have played a similar role to that of the Sulphurets thrust and its precursor basin-bounding faults, in localizing Early Jurassic intrusion and mineralization. The Khyber reverse fault, with its highly QSP-altered footwall, is a close analogue to the Sulphurets thrust fault. In both cases, Cretaceous thrust reactivation was facilitated by mechanically weak, highly altered, clay-sericite-rich rocks.

Item 9.1: 2019 Exploration Programs

Helicopter reconnaissance during 2017 identified a partially exposed gossan zone on steep slopes immediately below a remnant glacier in the south eastern corner of the Property that does not appear to have been previously sampled. Several samples collected by the author and Derrick Strickland from the base of an extensive boulder field downslope from the gossan zone confirmed the presence of QSP alteration and returned several anomalous gold and copper assays.

To meet 2019 assessment work requirements a follow up helicopter supported sampling program was carried out to further evaluate the boulder field and the new gossan zone and one of the samples collected during the 2017 program was submitted for ABA testing. A total of 12 new samples were collected from the boulder field immediately north and north west of the area sampled in 2017. Assay results confirmed the anomalous gold and copper values reported in 2017 and also returned high zinc and copper values from two of the samples. Sample No. S19HC02 collected from large angular blocks of intrusive rock contained heavy pyrite mineralization combined with chalcopyrite mineralization (2.56% copper) and sample S19HC04 collected from large angular blocks of epidote and chlorite altered rocks (possible intrusive?) contained disseminated and fracture controlled sphalerite mineralization (1.20% zinc) as well as anomalous copper and gold values.

Based on the geological maps and technical information published by Colorado vein type polymetallc mineralization has been identified at the Snow prospect (located immediately south of the Property approximately 500 meters west of the eastern claim boundary) and at the Snow East Prospect. (located approximately 500 meters due east of the south east corner of the subject Property. It is important to note that most of the ground between the Snow and Snow East prospects and a large part of the south eastern corner of the subject property are still covered by remnants of a glacier. The samples containing high copper and zinc contents that were collected during the current program from sub crop and angular float downslope of the gossan zone indicate that the mineralization identified on the Property may represent part of a zoned alteration system.

Figure 5 shows the location of the anomalous samples reported by Colorado and the location of the Serecite East, Snow and Snow East Prospects (Aris Report No.35943).

Based on the sampling programs completed during 2017 and 2019 the gossan zone and the downslope boulder field covers an area of more than 400 meters east west along the southern boundary of the Property and extends over 200 meters north of the southern claim boundary. The gossan zone could potentially extend for an additional 600 meters to the eastern claim boundary below the remnant glacier and may also extend several hundred meters to the north below the remnant glacier.

Figure No. 6 is a high resolution satellite image that shows the extent of the target area gossan zones.

Figure no.s 7 to 9 show the comparative gold, arsenic and copper data for the 2017 and 2019 rock sampling programs. Figure No.10 shows the location of the samples collected in 2019.

Table 2 lists the sample ID numbers, UTM co-ordinates, sample descriptions and assay data for gold, copper and arsenic.

Table 2: List of 2019 Rock Samples

Sample ID	UTM NAD 83 Zone 9		Au	As	Cu	Fe	S	Sb	Description
	Northing	Easting	(ppm)	(ppm)	(ppm)	(%)	(%)	(ppm)	
S19MR01	6270727	387211	0.249	342	43	7.03	4.38	6	2m x3m boulder, QSP with 5% pyrite.
S19MR02	6270757	387430	0.019	26	58	7.39	2.35	4	QSP with 5% pyrite.
S19MR03	6270763	387440	0.576	477	94	20.5	10	3	15cm wide massive pyrite seam in QSP altered volcanic.
S19MR04	6270803	387497	0.648	178	545	17.9	10	2	Massive pyrite.
S19MR05	6270751	387555	0.07	43	38	9.42	9.16	2	QSP with pyrite.
S19MR06	6270764	387498	0.074	22	62	16.4	10	2	QSP, semi-massive pyrite.
S19MR07	6270749	387443	0.236	257	77	15.2	10	3	0.5mx3m massive pyrite pod.
S19HC01	6270766	387209	0.521	621	121	13	10	4	Intrusive volcanic with strong QSP alteration. 5-30% coarse grained pyrite.
S19HC02	6270816	387244	0.128	17	25700	12.1	10	2	Large angular float with strong QSP alteration and 40% pyrite and chalcopyrite.
S19HC03	6270823	387322	0.116	611	850	16.9	10	10	Intrusive volcanic with strong QSP alteration. 15-20% fine to coarse grained pyrite.
S19HC04	6270806	387365	0.006	13	751	4.25	0.96	3	Large angular float of intrusive volcanic with strong epidote alteration and moderate chlorite alteration. 1-2% chalcopyrite in fractures, 10% sphalerite in fractures, 3-5% blebby, disseminated sphalerite and 2$ fine grained, disseminated pyrite
S19HC05	6270805	387367	0.041	97	186	10.2	4.18	2	Very rusty intrusive volcanic with strong QSP alteration. 5-15% coarse grained pyrite.
001B	6270661	387341	-	-	-	-	-	-	2018 sample submitted for ABA testing

Item 9.2: Statement of Costs

Note 1: During the 2019 Field Season exploration work was carried out between September 9 and September 15, 2019.

Mobilization and Site Visit: September 9 and September 15, 2019: Note this field program was part of a multi-property exploration program and mobilization costs are pro-rated.

Mobilization, crew transportation and crew accommodation (pro-rated 50%)	$ 1,152.40
Personnel	
Professional Fees – consultation with former Colorado employee and review of boulder sample material collected for follow up petrographic work during the 2017 field program	
Carl von Einsiedel: 0.5 days charged @ $900	450.00
Mark Roden: 1.5 days charged @ $550.00	825.00
Harvey Chaudet: 1.5 days charged @ $350.00	825.00
Helicopter support charges September 12, 2019 (September 09 pro-rated 50%)	
-1.4 hours charged at $1,550 per hour	1,085.00
Sample Analysis and Preparation of technical project report for Sow No. 5755093	
C. von Einsiedel – 10 hours @ $90	$ 900.00
Dorian Leslie – 6 hours @ $85	510.00
Rock sample analysis costs at ALS Global Laboratories – N. Vancouver	
-Certificate **VA19223226**	199.02
-Certificate **VA19302328**	950.81
Total	$ 6,897.23

Item 10: Drilling

No diamond drilling was carried out by the Company on the Property. According to published technical reports no previous operators have completed any drilling within the current Property.

Item 11: Sample Preparation, Analysis and Security

Rock samples from the 2019 field program were submitted to ALS Global's assay facility in North Vancouver.

Item 12: Data Verification

As noted, the main areas of interest within the Property are the gossan zones identified in the southeastern corner of tenure 889451. The results reported by ALS Global are comparable to the results reported by Colorado for samples collected near the area sampled during 2019.

Item 13: Mineral Processing and Metallurgical Testing

No mineral processing or metallurgical testing has been carried out on samples from the Property.

Item 14: Mineral Resource and Mineral Reserve Estimate

No defined body of potentially commercial mineralization has been identified to date on the Property and therefore no resource or mineral reserve estimate has been completed.

Item 15 -22: Advanced Property Disclosure

(NOT REQUIRED)

Item 23: Adjacent Properties

Exploration work on adjoining mineral properties by various previous owners including Western Canadian Mining Corp. in the late 1980's and recent exploration work by Colorado Resources has identified multiple target areas in the general area of the Property that have undergone limited follow-up work. Recent geological work by the BCGS (Kyba and Nelson, 2015) has defined an important, regionally extensive, east southeast trending structural zone referred to as the "Sky Fault System" or "Bronson Trend" which extends for over 40 kilometers from the Snip deposit to Seabridge's KSM project. Figure 1 and 2 are regional scale maps showing the location of the Property relative to the mineral claims, access roads, mines and advanced exploration prospects within northwest B.C.'s Golden Triangle. Figure 3 shows the location of the Property relative to the mineralized zones identified by Colorado Resources.

Item 24: Other Relevant Data and Information

There is no other relevant data or information available for the Property. There is no additional information or explanation necessary to make the technical report understandable and not misleading.

Item 25: Conclusions and Recommendations

Helicopter reconnaissance during 2017 identified a partially exposed gossan zone on steep slopes immediately below a remnant glacier in the south eastern corner of the Property that does not appear to have been previously sampled. Several samples collected by the author and Derrick Strickland from the base of an extensive boulder field downslope from the gossan zone confirmed the presence of QSP alteration and returned several anomalous gold and copper assays. Additional exploration work was recommended however in October 2017 the directors of Fortify decided to pursue marijuana related business opportunities and transferred the Property to the author in exchange for a Royalty interest.

To meet 2019 assessment work requirements a follow up helicopter supported sampling program was carried out to further evaluate the boulder field and the new gossan zone and one of the samples collected during the 2017 program was submitted for ABA testing. A total of 12 new samples were collected from the boulder field immediately north and north west of the area sampled in 2017. Assay results confirmed the anomalous gold and copper values reported in 2017 and also returned high zinc and copper values from two of the samples. Sample No. S19HC02 collected from large angular blocks of intrusive rock contained heavy pyrite mineralization combined with chalcopyrite mineralization (2.56% copper) and sample S19HC04 collected from large angular blocks of epidote and chlorite altered rocks (possible intrusive?) contained disseminated and fracture controlled sphalerite mineralization (1.20% zinc) as well as anomalous copper and gold values.

Based on the geological maps and technical information published by Colorado vein type polymetallc mineralization has been identified at the Snow prospect (located immediately south of the Property approximately 500 meters west of the eastern claim boundary) and at the Snow East Prospect. (located approximately 500 meters due east of the south east corner of the subject Property. It is important to note that most of the ground between the Snow and Snow East prospects and a large part of the south eastern corner of the subject property are still covered by remnants of a glacier. The samples containing high copper and zinc contents that were collected during the current program from sub crop and angular float downslope of the gossan zone indicate that the mineralization identified on the Property may represent part of a zoned alteration system.

Based on the sampling programs completed during 2017 and 2019 the gossan zone and the downslope boulder field covers an area of more than 400 meters east west along the southern boundary of the Property and extends over 200 meters north of the southern claim boundary. The gossan zone could potentially extend for an additional 600 meters to the eastern claim boundary below the remnant glacier and may also extend several hundred meters to the north below the remnant glacier.

Additional follow up work is clearly warranted to identify the source of the highly anomalous gold, copper and zinc results identified during the current program and delineate the full extent of the gossan zone located in the south eastern corner of the Property. Additional evaluation work should also be carried out to assess the significance of soil geochemical anomalies associated with the Serecite East Prospect located less than one kilometer to the west of the Property. .

Item 27. References

Aris report No.35184. Geological, Geochemical and Prospecting Technical Report on the KSP Property Colorado Resources dated December 1, 2015.

Geoscience BC., (2012): The Red Chris Cu-Au Porphyry Deposit: Pervasive Intermediate Argillic Alteration Jessica R. Norris1 , Craig J.R. Hart1 , Richard M. Tosdal1 , Chris Rees2 1 Mineral Deposit Research Unit, UBC, 2 Imperial Metals Corporation.

Bending, D.A. 1984: 1983 Summary Report of the Snippaker Creek Area, British Columbia. Report for Lonestar Resources Ltd.

Butterworth, B.P, Petersen, D. B. 1987: Geological and Geochemical Report of the Gossan6, 9-13, 21 Claim Group. Liard Mining Division. Assessment Report No.16931.

Colorado Resources, 2015: Geological, Geochemical and Prospecting Technical Report on the KSP Property Colorado Resources dated December 1, 2015. Aris report No.35943.

Grove, E.W. 1971: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Stewart Area, British Columbia. B.C. Department of Mines and Petroleum Resources, Bulletin No. 58.

Grove, E.W. 1986: Geology and Mineral Deposits of the Unuk River-Salmon River - Anyox Area. Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources., Bulletin No. 63.

Kerr, F.A. 1948: Lower Stikine and Western Iskut River Areas, British Columbia, Geology Survey. Can. Memoir 246.

Kyba, 2015: STRUCTURAL AND STRATIGRAPHIC CONTROLS ON MINERALIZATION IN THE BRONSON CORRIDOR, ISKUT REGION, NW BC JoAnne Nelson, BC Geological Survey; Jeff Kyba, NW Regional Geologist, BC Ministry of Energy and Mines, BCGS Geofile 2015-4

Meyers, R.E. 1986: 1986 Geochemical Sampling and Reconnaissance Mapping on the Gossan 1-4, 7 Claim Group and Gossan 14-17, 23 Claim Group. Assessment Report.

Petersen, D.B., Woodcock, J.R., Gorc, D. 1985: Geological, Trenching and Diamond Drilling Report on the Gossan 11 Claim . British Columbia Ministry of Energy, Mines and Petroleum Resources, Assessment Report.

ITEM 28. CERTIFICATE OF QUALIFIED PERSON, CARL A. VON EINSIEDEL

I, Carl A. von Einsiedel, PGeo. hereby certify that:

1) I am an independent consulting geologist with a business address at #8792 Shook Road, Mission, BC, V2V-7N1.

2) I am a graduate of Carleton University, Ottawa, Ontario (1989) with a B.Sc. in Geology.

3) I am a registered Professional Geologist in good standing with the Association of Professional Engineers and Geoscientists of British Columbia (APEGBC – License no. 21474).

4) I have worked as a geologist for a total of 25 years since graduation from university. I have work experience in most parts of Canada, as well as the United States and Mexico.

5) I fulfill the requirement to be a "qualified person" for the purposes of NI 43-101.

6) I am responsible for all sections of this technical report.

7) I have had prior involvement with the property that is the subject of the Technical Report.

8) I am not aware of any material fact or material change with respect to the subject matter of the Technical Report that is not reflected in the Technical Report, the omission to disclose which makes the Technical Report misleading.

9) I am not independent of the Company applying all of the tests in section 1.4 of National Instrument 43-101.

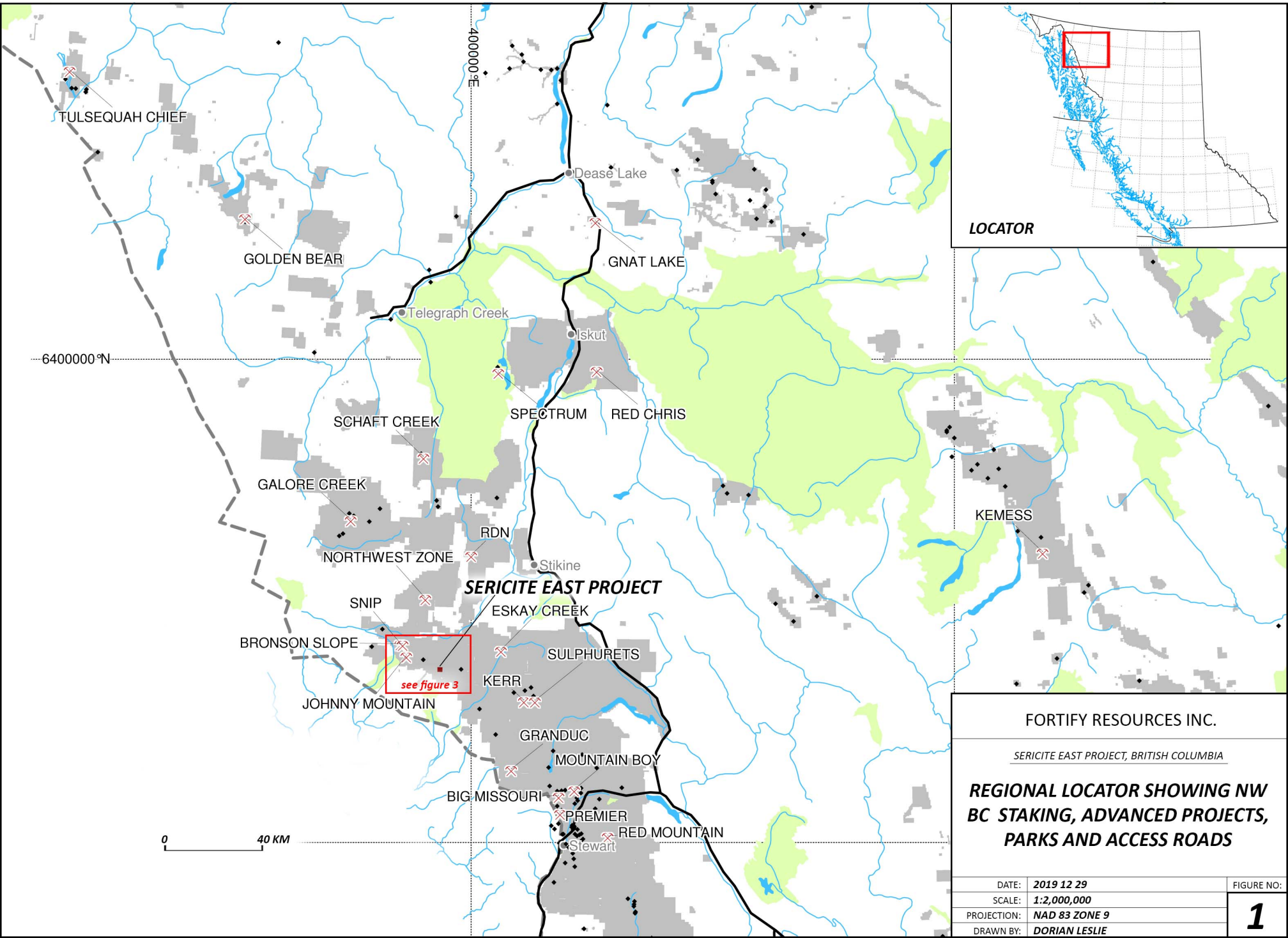
10) I have read National Instrument 43-101 and Form 43-101F1, and the Technical Report has been prepared in compliance with that instrument and form.

11) I consent to the public filing of the Technical Report for regulatory purposes provided that I am given the opportunity to read the written disclosure being filed and that it fairly and accurately represents the information in the Technical Report that supports the disclosure.

“Carl von Einsiedel”

Carl von Einsiedel, P.Geo.

Dated at Vancouver, B.C. this 03rd day of January 2020



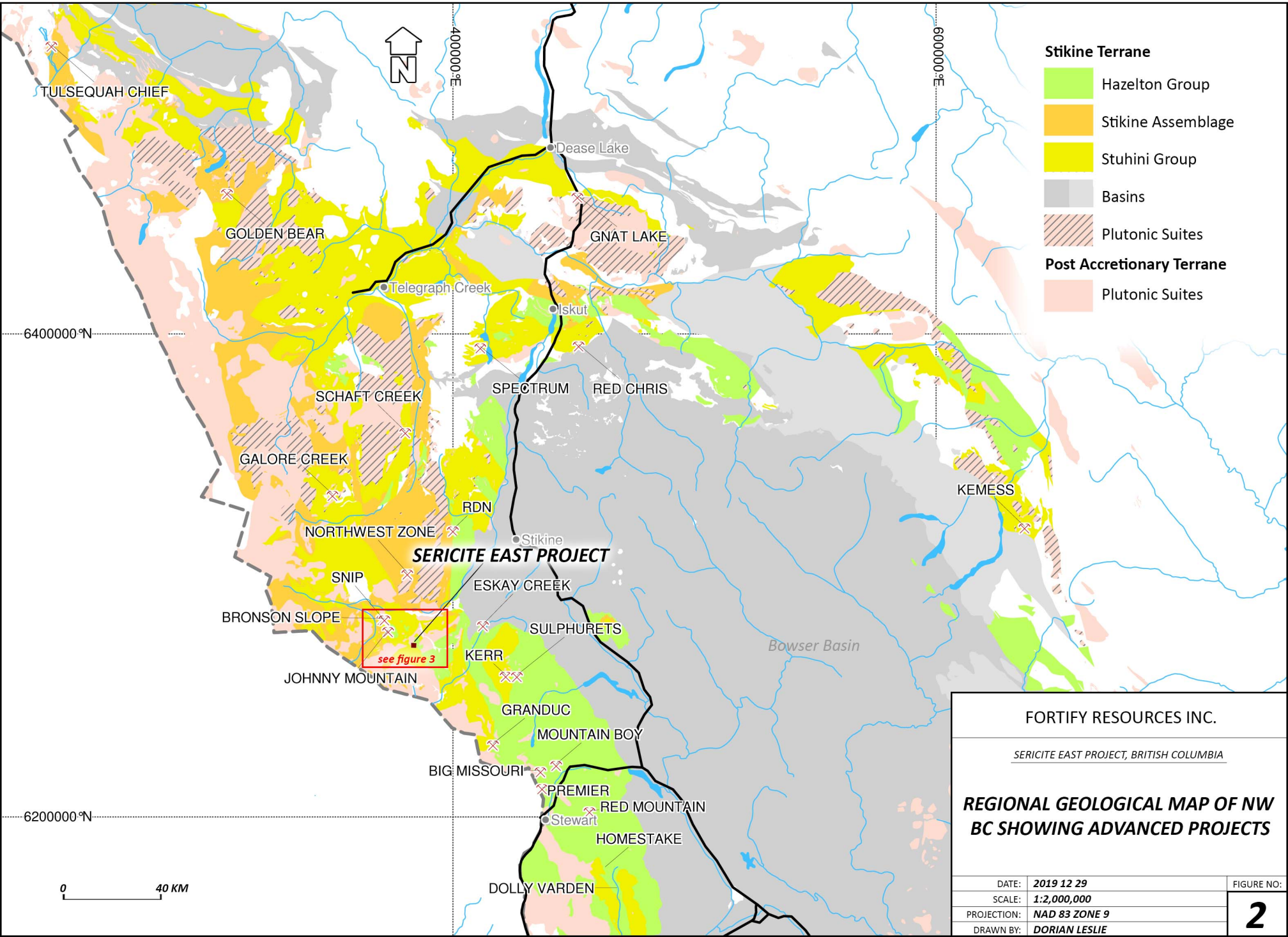
FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL LOCATOR SHOWING NW BC STAKING, ADVANCED PROJECTS, PARKS AND ACCESS ROADS

DATE:	*2019 12 29*
SCALE:	*1:2,000,000*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*

FIGURE NO: **1**



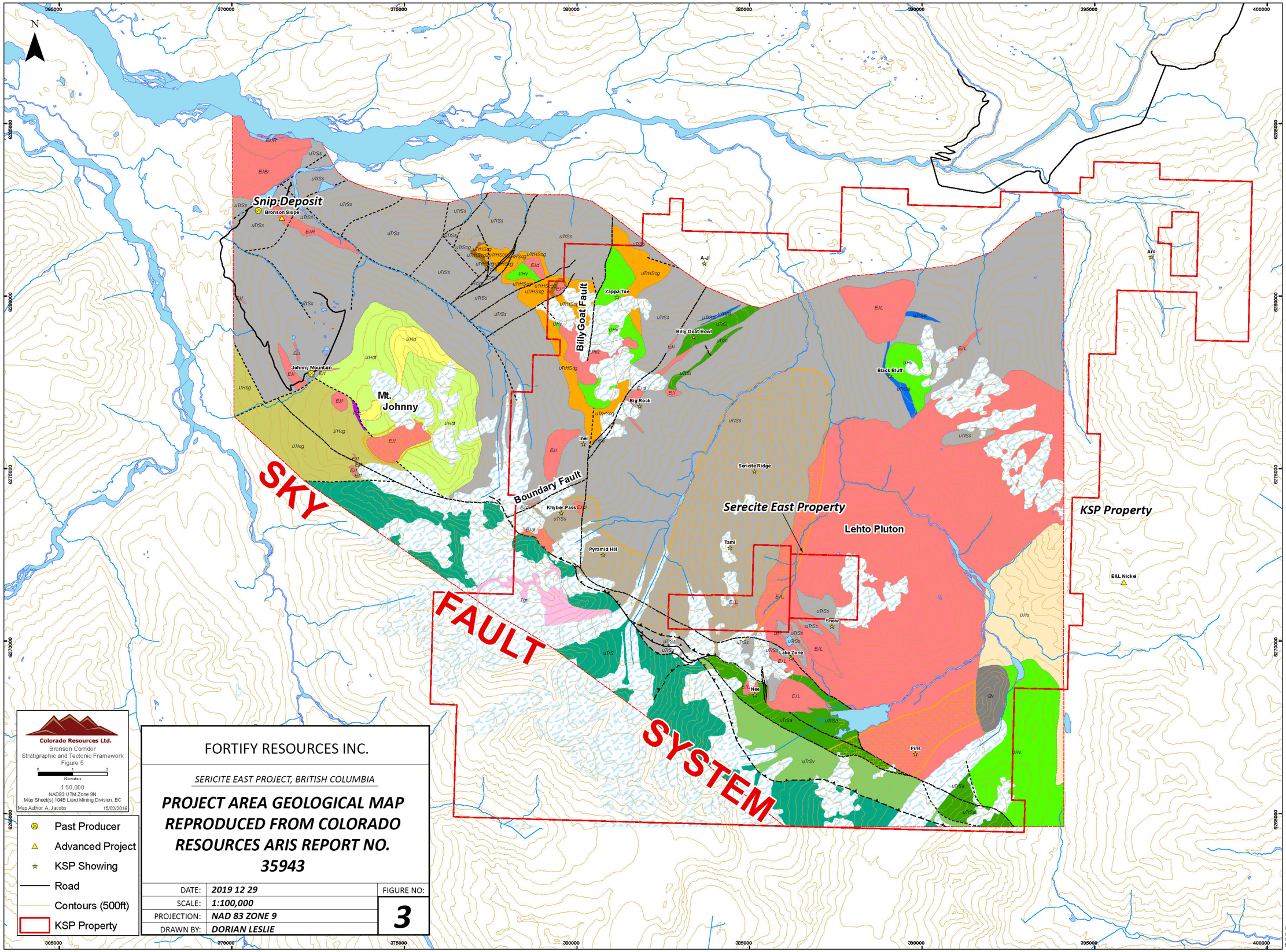
FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

REGIONAL GEOLOGICAL MAP OF NW BC SHOWING ADVANCED PROJECTS

DATE:	*2019 12 29*
SCALE:	*1:2,000,000*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*

FIGURE NO: **2**



Colorado Resources Ltd.
Bronson Corridor
Stratigraphic and Tectonic Framework
Figure 5
0 1 2 Kilometers
1:50,000
NAD83 UTM Zone 9N
Map Sheet(s) 104B Liard Mining Division, BC
Map Author: A. Jacobs 15/02/2016

- Past Producer
- Advanced Project
- KSP Showing
- Road
- Contours (500ft)
- KSP Property

FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECT AREA GEOLOGICAL MAP REPRODUCED FROM COLORADO RESOURCES ARIS REPORT NO. 35943

DATE:	*2019 12 29*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:100,000*	*3*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

LAYERED ROCKS

Quaternary-Recent Volcanic Rocks: Red-Weathering well-bedded flows and tuffs (Qv)

Hazelton Group

Pleinsbachian-Toarcian

Undifferentiated Sedimentary Rock (IJHs)

Lower Jurassic (Sinemurian)

Snippaker Ridge: Andesite, Dacite Pyroclastic and Epiclastic Rocks; Volcanic Breccias, Greywacke, Siltstone; Platey Tuff (IJHv)

Johnny Mtn: Dacite Lapilli Tuff and Tuff-Breccia, Unwelded and Welded, Polylithic; Strong Planar Fabric (IJHdt)

Johnny Mtn: Dacite Flow and Welded Tuff

Johnny Mtn: Highly Variable Polymictic Coarse Conglomerate, Andesitic Breccia; Black Argillite; Basalt Breccia (maybe Upper Triassic) (IJHcg)

Upper Triassic Snippaker Unit

Orange-Weathering Polymictic Conglomerate, Sandstone, Basalt Breccia, Siltstone, Mudstone; Fossiliferous Broken Limestone Formation (uTrHScg)

Orange-weathering Laminated Siltstone, Black Argillite, Sandstone (uTrHScg2)

Stuhini Group

Upper Triassic

Green Polymictic Conglomerate with Porphyritic Intrusive Clasts, Green Volcanic Sandstone, Tuff (uTrScg)

Heterolithic Conglomerate, Mainly Andesitic Clasts (uTrSa)

Limestone, Marble

Andesitic Volcanic Breccia (uTrSi)

Undifferentiated Volcanic Rocks (uTrSv)

Undifferentiated Sandstone, Mudstone, Conglomerate, Limestone; includes some Volcanic Units (uTrSs)

Undifferentiated Greenschist-Grade Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks, some Highly Silicified; may include Palezoic Units (uTrS)

Stikine Assemblage (?)

Upper Paleozoic (?)

"Crinkled Chert": Laminated, Banded, Pink, Manganiferous Metachert (Pcc)

INTRUSIVE ROCKS

Eocene Granite (Tgr)

Lehto Plutonic Suite

Early Jurassic

Lehto Pluton, Inel, Red Bluff, Iskut River, and Bronson Stocks, Volcanic Centers on Snippaker Ridge; many dike swarms not shown on map

Zone of Pervasive QSP Alteration

Approx Contact

Contact

Approx Normal Fault

Normal Fault

Approx Thrust Fault

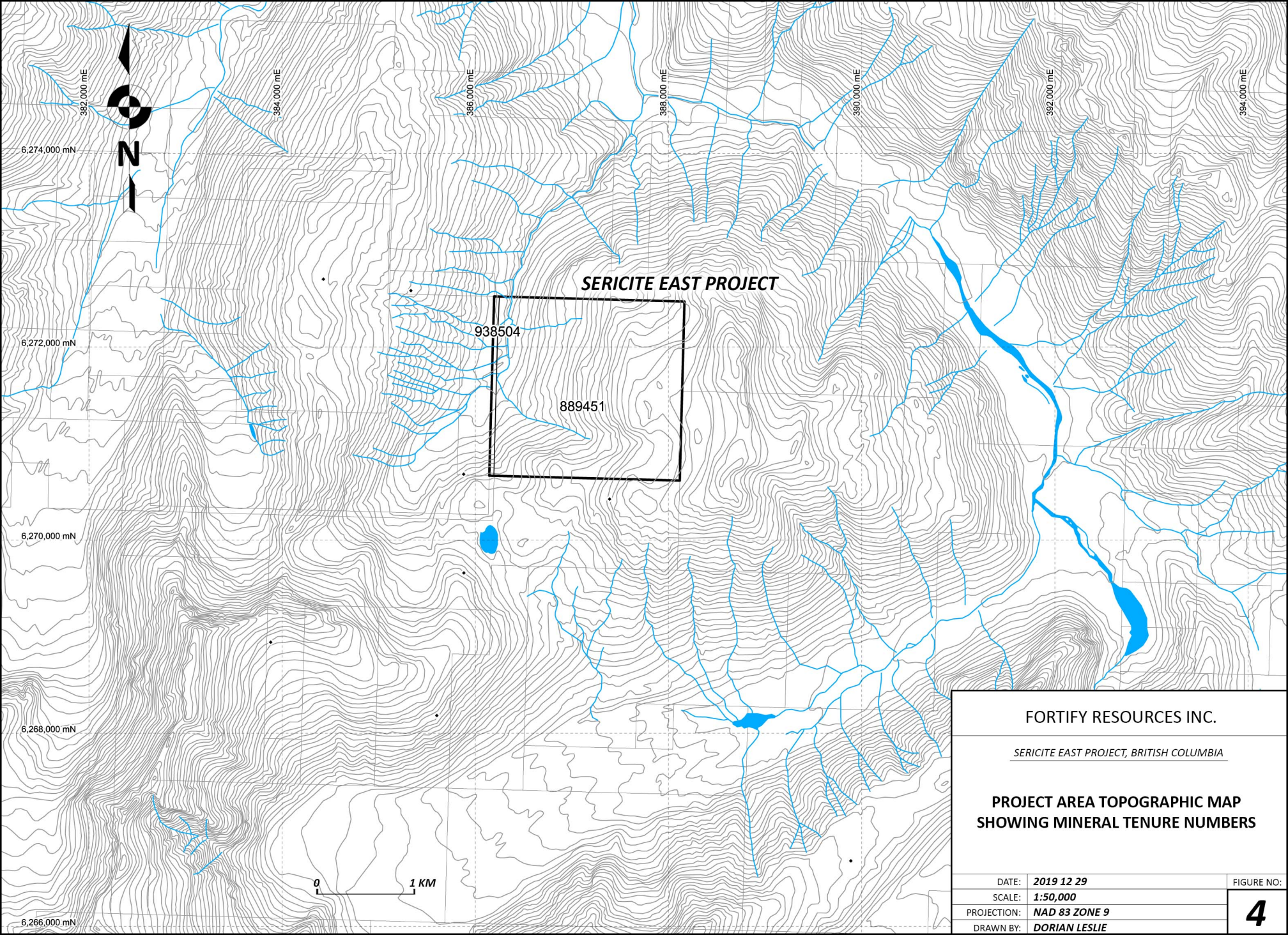
Thrust Fault

Fault Unknown

Limit of Mapping

Ice Cover

Geology Source: Kyba, J. and Nelson, J.H., 2015. Stratigraphic and Tectonic Framework of the Khyber-Sericite-Pins Mineralized Trend, Lower Iskut River, Northwest British Columbia. In: Geological Field work 2014, British Columbia Ministry of Energy and Mines British Columbia Geological Survey Paper 2015-1, pp. 41-58.

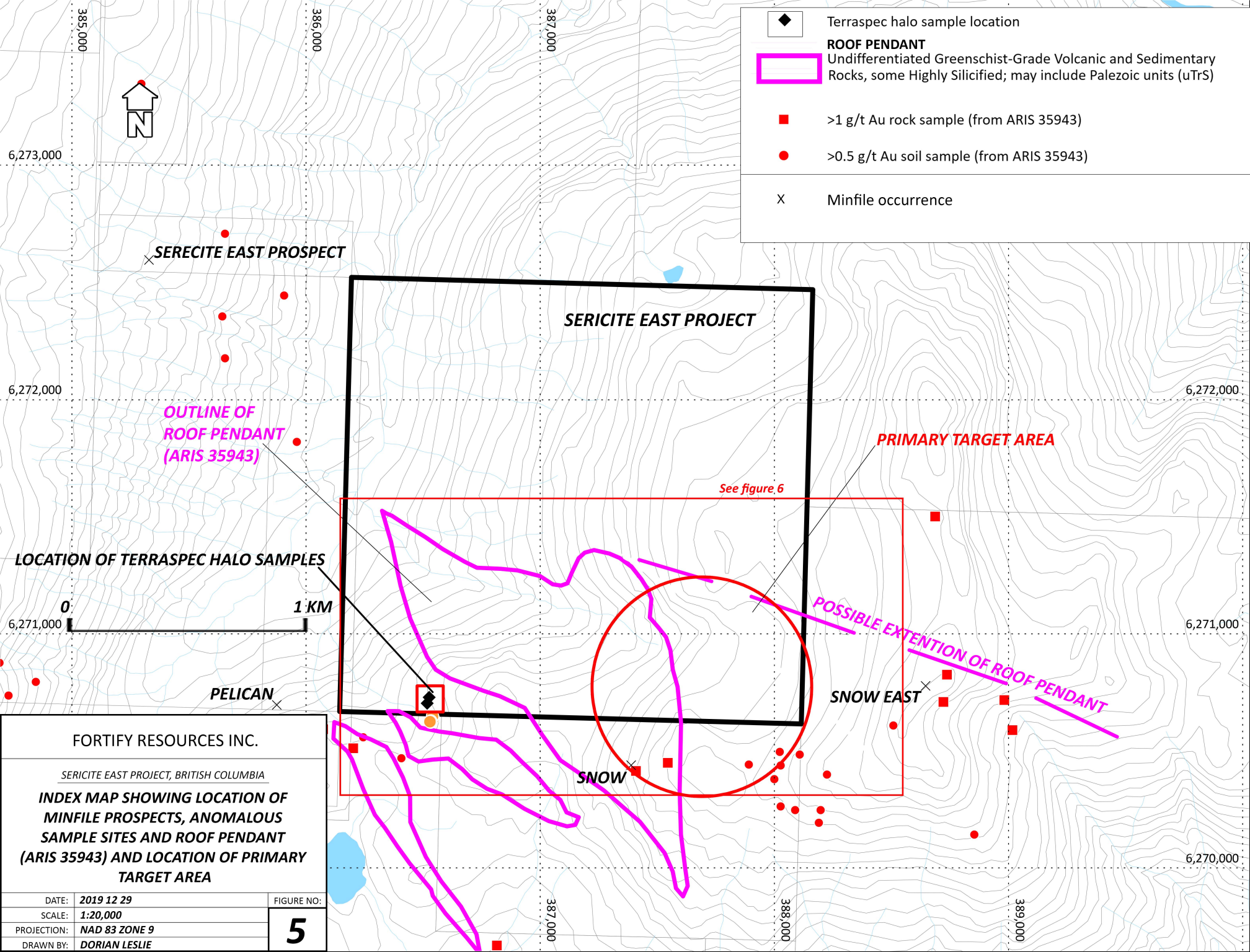


FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

PROJECT AREA TOPOGRAPHIC MAP SHOWING MINERAL TENURE NUMBERS

DATE:	***2019 12 29***	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	***1:50,000***	***4***
PROJECTION:	***NAD 83 ZONE 9***	
DRAWN BY:	***DORIAN LESLIE***	



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SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

INDEX MAP SHOWING LOCATION OF MINFILE PROSPECTS, ANOMALOUS SAMPLE SITES AND ROOF PENDANT (ARIS 35943) AND LOCATION OF PRIMARY TARGET AREA

DATE:	*2019 12 29*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:20,000*	**5**
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

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SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

HI RESOLUTION SATELLITE IMAGE (BING) SHOWING OUTLINE OF DETAILED 2019 SAMPLE LOCATION MAPS, GOSSAN ZONE TARGET AREA AND ADJACENT MINERALIZED ZONES SAMPLED BY COLORADO (ARIS 35943)

		FIGURE NO:
DATE:	*2019 12 29*	*6*
SCALE:	*1:5,000*	
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

Undifferentiated Greenschist-Grade Volcanic and Sedimentary Rocks, some Highly Silicified; may include Palezoic units (uTrS)

>1 g/t Au rock sample (from ARIS 35943)

>0.5 g/t Au soil sample (from ARIS 35943)

PRIMARY TARGET AREA

See figures 7 - 9

se1 se2 se3 se4 se5

N

0 1 KM

386,500 386,750 387,000 387,250 387,500 387,750 388,000

6,271,500 6,271,250 6,271,000 6,270,750 6,270,500 6,270,250

FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL TOPOGRAPHY MAP SHOWING 2017 & 2019 ROCK SAMPLES THEMATISIZED BY GOLD (PPM)

DATE:	*2019 12 29*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:2,000*	7
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

387,100 387,200 387,300 387,400 387,500 387,600 387,700

6,270,900 6,270,800 6,270,700 6,270,600 6,270,500 6,270,400

N

2017 Rocks by Au PPM
- 0.1 to 10,000
- 0.05 to 0.1
- 0.005 to 0.05
- 0.001 to 0.005

2019 Rocks by Au PPM
- 0.1 to 10,000
- 0.05 to 0.1
- 0.005 to 0.05
- 0.001 to 0.005

0.128
0.116
0.006
0.648
0.191
0.521
0.576
0.074
0.019
0.236
0.07
0.249
0.152
0.049
0.071
0.122
0.058
0.037
0.046
0.02
0.03
0.153
0.024
0.006
0.001
0.005
0.013

CLAIM BOUNDARY

0 **100 M**

FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL TOPOGRAPHY MAP SHOWING 2017 & 2019 ROCK SAMPLES THEMATISIZED BY AS (PPM)

DATE:	*2019 12 29*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:2,000*	*8*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

387,100 387,200 387,300 387,400 387,500 387,600 387,700

6,270,900 6,270,800 6,270,700 6,270,600 6,270,500 6,270,400

N

2017 Rocks by As PPM
- 300 to 1000
- 100 to 300
- 50 to 100
- 0 to 50

2019 Rocks by As PPM
- 300 to 1000
- 100 to 300
- 50 to 100
- 0 to 50

17 611 97 13 178 282 621 477 22 257 26 43 342 17 21 150 71 260 127 99 24 20 313 103 11 16 22 17

CLAIM BOUNDARY

0 **100 M**

FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL TOPOGRAPHY MAP SHOWING 2017 & 2019 ROCK SAMPLES THEMATISIZED BY CU (PPM)

DATE:	*2019 12 29*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:2,000*	**9**
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	

2017 Rocks by Cu PPM
- 500 to 25700
- 100 to 500
- 50 to 100
- 0 to 50

2019 Rocks by Cu PPM
- 500 to 25700
- 100 to 500
- 50 to 100
- 0 to 50

N

CLAIM BOUNDARY

0 100 M

387,100 387,200 387,300 387,400 387,500 387,600 387,700

6,270,900 6,270,800 6,270,700 6,270,600 6,270,500 6,270,400

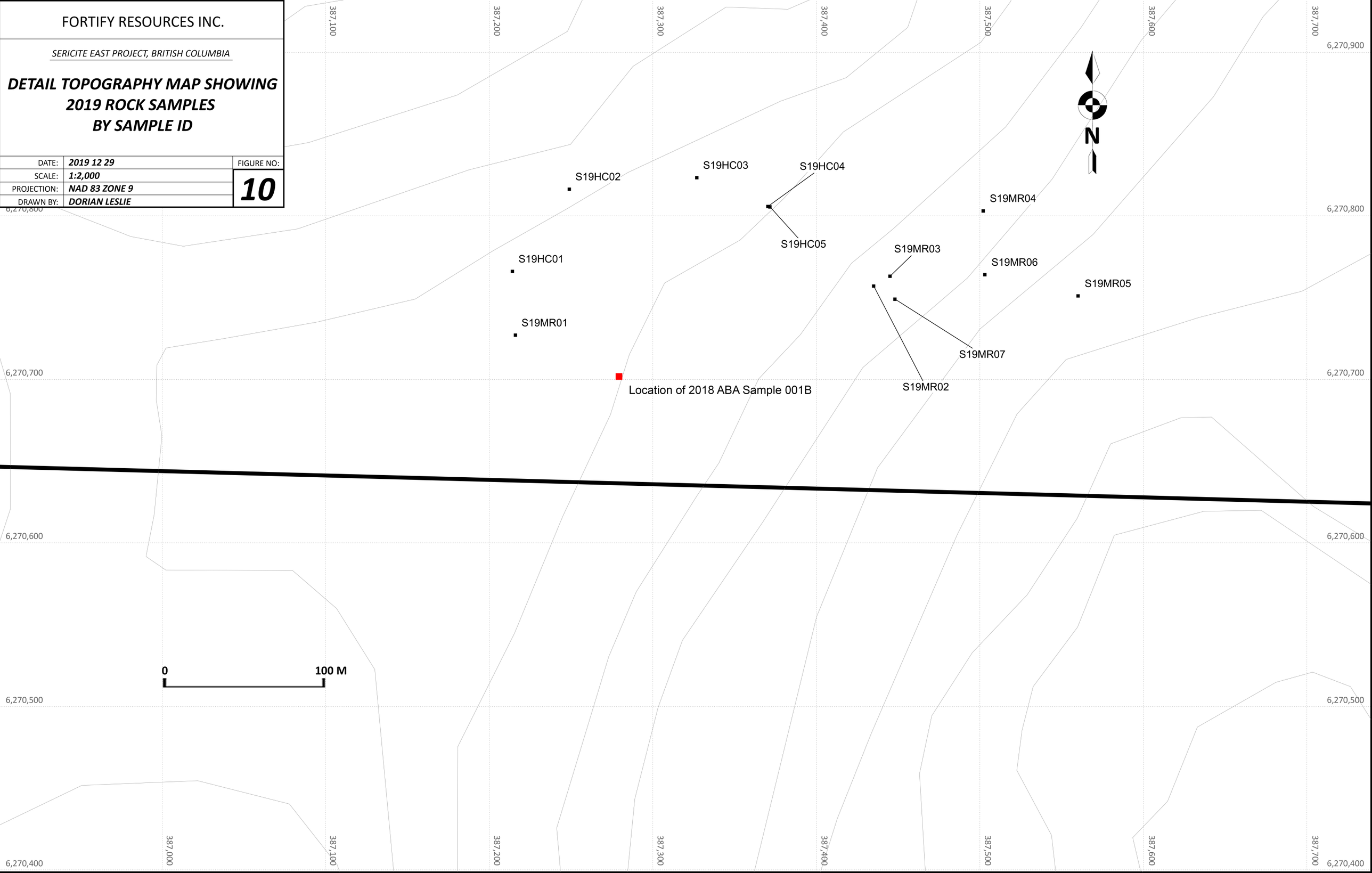
25,700 850 751 186 545 77 121 94 62 58 77 38 43 70 29 24 85 139 596 3,480 10 278 54 150 40 34 24 45

FORTIFY RESOURCES INC.

SERICITE EAST PROJECT, BRITISH COLUMBIA

DETAIL TOPOGRAPHY MAP SHOWING 2019 ROCK SAMPLES BY SAMPLE ID

DATE:	*2019 12 29*	FIGURE NO:
SCALE:	*1:2,000*	*10*
PROJECTION:	*NAD 83 ZONE 9*	
DRAWN BY:	*DORIAN LESLIE*	



ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **RAM EXPLORATION LTD.**
8888 SHOOK ROAD
MISSION BC V2V 7N1

Finalized Date: 19-SEP-2019
Account: PJA

CERTIFICATE VA19223226

Project: SERELITE EAST

This report is for 1 Rock sample submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 6-SEP-2019.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

C.V. EINSIEDEL

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize split to 85% <75 um

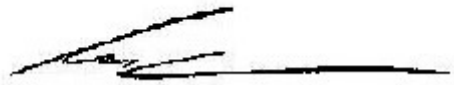
ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
S-GRA06	Sulfate Sulfur-carbonate leach	WST-SEQ
C-GAS05	Inorganic Carbon (CO2)	
S-GRA06a	Sulfate Sulfur (HCl leachable)	WST-SEQ
OA-VOL08	Basic Acid Base Accounting	
S-IR08	Total Sulphur (IR Spectroscopy)	LECO
OA-ELE07	Paste pH	
S-CAL06	Sufide Sulfur (calculated)	LECO

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:



Colin Ramshaw, Vancouver Laboratory Manager

ALS Canada Ltd.
2103 Dollarton Hwy
North Vancouver BC V7H 0A7
Phone: +1 (604) 984 0221 Fax: +1 (604) 984 0218
www.alsglobal.com/geochemistry

To: **RAM EXPLORATION LTD.**
8888 SHOOK ROAD
MISSION BC V2V 7N1

Finalized Date: 19-SEP-2019
Account: PJA

Project: SERELITE EAST

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19223226

Sample Description	Method Analyte Units LOD	WEI-21 Recvd Wt. kg 0.02	OA-VOL08 MPA tCaCO3/1Kt 0.3	OA-VOL08 FIZZ RAT Unity 1	OA-VOL08 NNP tCaCO3/1Kt 1	OA-VOL08 NP tCaCO3/1Kt 1	OA-ELE07 pH Unity 0.1	OA-VOL08 Ratio (N Unity 0.01	S-IR08 S % 0.01	S-GRA06 S % 0.01	S-GRA06a S % 0.01	S-CAL06 S % 0.01	C-GAS05 C % 0.05	C-GAS05 CO2 % 0.2
SERELITE QSP-ABA		1.84	147.8	1	-144	4	4.7	0.03	4.73	0.08	0.10	4.65	<0.05	<0.2

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

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Finalized Date: 19-SEP-2019
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Project: SERELITE EAST

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19223226

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
C-GAS05	CRU-31	LOG-22	OA-ELE07
OA-VOL08	PUL-31	S-CAL06	S-GRA06
S-GRA06a	S-IR08	SPL-21	WEI-21

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8888 SHOOK ROAD
MISSION BC V2V 7N1

Finalized Date: 5-DEC-2019
This copy reported on 6-DEC-2019
Account: PJA

CERTIFICATE VA19302328

Project: SERELITE EAST

This report is for 12 Rock samples submitted to our lab in Vancouver, BC, Canada on 27-NOV-2019.

The following have access to data associated with this certificate:

CARL VON EINSIEDEL		

SAMPLE PREPARATION

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION
WEI-21	Received Sample Weight
LOG-22	Sample login - Rcd w/o BarCode
CRU-QC	Crushing QC Test
PUL-QC	Pulverizing QC Test
CRU-31	Fine crushing - 70% <2mm
SPL-21	Split sample - riffle splitter
PUL-31	Pulverize up to 250g 85% <75 um
DISP-01	Disposal of all sample fractions

ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

ALS CODE	DESCRIPTION	INSTRUMENT
ME-ICP41	35 Element Aqua Regia ICP-AES	ICP-AES
ME-OG46	Ore Grade Elements - AquaRegia	ICP-AES
Cu-OG46	Ore Grade Cu - Aqua Regia	
Zn-OG46	Ore Grade Zn - Aqua Regia	
Au-ICP21	Au 30g FA ICP-AES Finish	ICP-AES

This is the Final Report and supersedes any preliminary report with this certificate number. Results apply to samples as submitted. All pages of this report have been checked and approved for release.

***** See Appendix Page for comments regarding this certificate *****

Signature:

Saa Traxler, General Manager, North Vancouver

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Finalized Date: 5-DEC-2019
Account: PJA

Project: SERELITE EAST

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19302328

Sample Description	Method	WEI-21	Au-ICP21	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Recvd Wt.	Au	Ag	Al	As	B	Ba	Be	Bi	Ca	Cd	Co	Cr	Cu	Fe
	Units	kg	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%
	LOD	0.02	0.001	0.2	0.01	2	10	10	0.5	2	0.01	0.5	1	1	1	0.01
S19MR001		2.68	0.249	2.1	1.61	342	<10	30	<0.5	5	1.23	<0.5	29	33	43	7.03
S19MR002		2.98	0.019	0.3	3.25	26	<10	130	<0.5	4	3.23	1.0	30	64	58	7.39
S19MR003		3.88	0.576	2.6	0.24	477	<10	10	<0.5	8	0.25	<0.5	136	7	94	20.5
S19MR004		2.40	0.648	2.6	0.61	178	<10	<10	<0.5	9	0.30	<0.5	63	15	545	17.90
S19MR005		2.84	0.070	0.6	1.30	43	<10	10	<0.5	5	0.32	<0.5	86	19	38	9.42
S19MR006		2.46	0.074	0.6	2.33	22	<10	20	<0.5	9	0.44	<0.5	262	37	62	16.35
S19MR007		3.16	0.236	2.5	0.13	257	<10	10	<0.5	7	0.16	<0.5	57	7	77	15.20
S19HC01		2.82	0.521	3.9	1.32	621	<10	10	<0.5	9	0.46	<0.5	44	11	121	12.95
S19HC02		2.64	0.128	13.5	0.66	17	<10	10	<0.5	6	0.10	<0.5	73	20	>10000	12.10
S19HC03		2.64	0.116	4.0	2.84	611	<10	10	<0.5	7	1.11	<0.5	52	36	850	16.85
S19HC04		2.92	0.006	0.3	3.16	13	<10	20	0.7	3	2.43	62.1	27	50	751	4.25
S19HC05		2.60	0.041	0.8	3.04	97	<10	20	<0.5	5	0.78	<0.5	24	69	186	10.20

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To: **RAM EXPLORATION LTD.**
8888 SHOOK ROAD
MISSION BC V2V 7N1

Finalized Date: 5-DEC-2019
Account: PJA

Project: SERELITE EAST

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19302328

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41
	Analyte	Ga	Hg	K	La	Mg	Mn	Mo	Na	Ni	P	Pb	S	Sb	Sc	Sr
	Units	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm
	LOD	10	1	0.01	10	0.01	5	1	0.01	1	10	2	0.01	2	1	1
S19MR001		<10	<1	0.07	<10	0.87	643	4	<0.01	30	1360	28	4.38	6	4	227
S19MR002		10	<1	0.21	10	2.99	2520	13	0.01	66	1870	20	2.35	4	6	94
S19MR003		<10	<1	0.05	<10	0.02	56	1	<0.01	23	20	105	>10.0	3	<1	53
S19MR004		<10	<1	0.13	<10	0.29	202	4	0.01	28	300	129	>10.0	2	1	56
S19MR005		<10	<1	0.22	<10	0.85	430	10	0.02	21	1030	8	9.16	<2	3	16
S19MR006		10	<1	0.12	<10	1.77	1295	10	0.02	37	690	12	>10.0	<2	4	16
S19MR007		<10	<1	0.03	<10	0.03	65	1	<0.01	7	20	183	>10.0	3	<1	31
S19HC01		<10	<1	0.13	<10	0.60	403	4	0.01	7	650	214	>10.0	4	3	71
S19HC02		<10	<1	0.01	<10	0.58	357	3	<0.01	12	370	12	>10.0	<2	2	12
S19HC03		10	<1	0.25	10	2.09	1120	7	0.01	30	1690	69	>10.0	10	5	34
S19HC04		10	<1	0.01	10	3.34	2040	1	0.01	30	3170	5	0.96	3	7	288
S19HC05		10	<1	0.18	<10	2.44	1355	2	0.01	53	1450	31	4.18	2	4	83

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MISSION BC V2V 7N1

Finalized Date: 5-DEC-2019
Account: PJA

Project: SERELITE EAST

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19302328

Sample Description	Method	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	ME-ICP41	Cu-OG46	Zn-OG46
	Analyte	Th	Ti	Tl	U	V	W	Zn	Cu	Zn
	Units	ppm	%	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	ppm	%	%
	LOD	20	0.01	10	10	1	10	2	0.001	0.001
S19MR001		<20	0.18	<10	<10	50	<10	80		
S19MR002		<20	0.12	<10	<10	84	<10	569		
S19MR003		<20	0.02	<10	<10	10	110	150		
S19MR004		<20	0.05	<10	<10	22	<10	41		
S19MR005		<20	0.08	<10	<10	44	<10	43		
S19MR006		<20	0.05	<10	<10	54	<10	384		
S19MR007		<20	0.02	<10	<10	7	<10	67		
S19HC01		<20	0.09	<10	<10	29	<10	127		
S19HC02		<20	0.06	<10	<10	22	<10	46	2.57	
S19HC03		<20	0.08	<10	<10	98	<10	109		
S19HC04		<20	0.43	<10	<10	130	10	>10000		1.230
S19HC05		<20	0.16	<10	<10	81	<10	142		

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CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS VA19302328

CERTIFICATE COMMENTS

LABORATORY ADDRESSES

Processed at ALS Vancouver located at 2103 Dollarton Hwy, North Vancouver, BC, Canada.

Applies to Method:			
Au-ICP21	CRU-31	CRU-QC	Cu-OG46
DISP-01	LOG-22	ME-ICP41	ME-OG46
PUL-31	PUL-QC	SPL-21	WEI-21
Zn-OG46			